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General Provisions to Protect Energy Supply and Security		
	The President should direct the executive agencies to work closely with Congress to implement the legislative components of a national energy policy.	
	The President should direct the Secretary of Energy to explore potential opportunities to develop educational programs related to energy development and use. This should include possible legislation to create public education awareness programs about energy. Such programs should be long-term in nature, should be funded and managed by the respective energy industries, and should include information on energy's compatibility with a clean environment.	
Integration of Energy Policy & Environmental Policy		
	The President should direct the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to propose multi-pollutant legislation. The President should direct the EPA Administrator to work with Congress to propose legislation that would establish a flexible, market-based program to significantly reduce and cap emissions of sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, and mercury from electric power generators. Such a program (with appropriate measures to address local concerns) would provide significant public health benefits even as we increase electricity supplies. • Establish mandatory reduction targets for emissions of three main pollutants: sulfur	Establishes an 11-member Presidential appointed (5 members from minority) Commission on Energy & Climate Change to study and recommend measures in one year that could achieve stabilization of greenhouse gas emissions (1990 level by 2010, below 1990 by 2020) in the U.S.; measures are to produce net reductions leading to stabilization International Clean Energy Technology Transfer – establishes an interagency working group to coordinate & promote U.S. government efforts to transfer clean energy technology to the developing countries, and countries in transition, that are expected to experience, over the next 20 years, the most significant growth in energy

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	dioxide, nitrogen oxides, and mercury. • Phase in reductions over a reasonable period of time, similar to the successful acid rain reduction program established by the 1990 amendments to the Clean Air Act. • Provide regulatory certainty to allow utilities to make modifications to their plants without fear of new litigation. • Provide market-based incentives, such as emissions trading credits to help achieve the required reductions.	production and associated greenhouse gas emissions. Requires all U.S. government entities supporting activities in the energy and environment sectors of such countries to support transfer of U.S. clean energy technology to the maximum extent practicable. *Include CO_2 emissions in multi-pollutant regulations and legislation.* *Provide an investment tax credit of up to 20% for the cost of clean air control technology for businesses that exceed mandatory emissions reduction levels for pollutants regulated under Title I of the Clean Air Act.*
	The President should direct the Secretary of the Interior to work with Congress to create the "Royalties Conservation Fund." • This fund will earmark potentially billions of dollars in royalties from new oil and gas production in ANWR to fund land conservation efforts. • This fund will also be used to eliminate the maintenance and improvements backlog on federal lands.	
Alaska & Arctic National Wildlife Refuge		
Opens the Coastal Plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to environmentally sound exploration, development, and production	The President should direct the Secretary of the Interior work with Congress to authorize exploration and, if resources are discovered, development of the 1002 Area of ANWR. Congress should require the use of the best available technology and should require that activities will result in no significant adverse	Incentive to Develop Alaska Natural Gas for Shipment to Lower 48 – provides a production tax credit of $0.25 pr/MMBtu for gas produced and delivered into interstate commerce before January 1, 2009.

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	impact to the surrounding environment.	
	The President should direct the Secretary of the Interior to work with Congress and the State of Alaska to put in place the most expeditious process for renewal of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System rights-of-way to ensure that Alaskan oil continues to flow uninterrupted to the West Coast of the United States.	*Support a production tax credit to promote the development of a new Trans-Alaskan natural gas pipeline to bring natural gas on Alaska's North Slope to the continental United States, consistent with current environmental regulations and current law which authorizes the construction of the pipeline.*
Create the "Renewable Energy Research and Development Fund" by earmarking bonus bid revenues derived from the leasing of oil and gas within the Coastal Plain of ANWR to fund research and development of renewable domestic energy resources of wind, solar, biomass, geothermal and hydroelectric.	The President should direct the Secretaries of the Interior and Energy to work with Congress on legislation to use an estimated $1.2 billion of bid bonuses from the environmentally responsible leasing of ANWR for funding research into alternative and renewable energy resources, including wind, solar, geothermal, and biomass.	
Oil and Gas Related Provisions		
The Deepwater and Frontier Royalty Relief Act provisions that expired in November 2000 would be made a permanent part of the OCS Lands Act. Allows for faster capital cost recovery for very expensive deep water drilling activities.	The President should direct the Secretary of the Interior to consider economic incentives for environmentally sound offshore oil and gas development where warranted by specific circumstances: explore opportunities for royalty reductions, consistent with ensuring a fair return to the public where warranted for enhanced oil and gas recovery; for reduction of risk associated with production in frontier areas or deep gas formations; and for development of small fields that would otherwise be uneconomic.	Outer Continental Shelf Oil & Gas Lease Sale 181 requires the Sec. of Interior to proceed with Lease Sale 181 in the E. Gulf of Mexico planning region no later than December 2001. Adjusts the lease acreage within 100 miles of the Florida border.
Provides for the payment of royalty under any Federal oil or gas lease permit to be made in the form of oil or gas for royalty payments made through Sep. 30, 2006. Requires report to		

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Congress by Sec. of Interior to ensure that expected revenue effects from taking royalty in kind are similar to those expected if royalty had been taken in cash value. Allows delegation of management authority of royalty in kind programs to States, and allows the Sec. of Interior to grant preference to small refineries for sale of oil accepted as royalty in kind.		
States would be allowed to request the transfer of federal authority to manage most aspects oil and gas production from the federal lands within a state. The DOI would retain leasing authority and approval of surface use plans and environmental analyses. DOI would compensate states for performing the transferred management functions. These provisions would also require timely issuance of federal permits for leasing and operating on federal lands. Finally, this part ensures that multiple use federal lands are not restricted more than the host state's land use restrictions unless the DOI Secretary submits a written explanation of the need for more stringent restrictions. Allows lessees to forego federal royalty payments during periods of low energy prices & instead make capital investment in energy production.		
Tax credit for marginal domestic oil and natural gas well production - Provides a tax credit of $3 per barrel for oil and a 50 cents per 1,000 cubic feet for natural gas produced from marginal wells. Credit applies only when prices are below $18 per barrel oil or $2.00 per 1,000 cubic ft. for natural gas and only to the first		Oil & gas from Marginal Wells – Provides a counter-cyclical tax credit for marginal oil & gas wells when the price of oil falls below $14 pr/barrel and the price of gas falls below $1.56. Provides a tax credit of $3 pr/barrel for oil and a 50 cents per 1,000 cubic ft. for natural gas produced from marginal wells. Credit is phased

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1,095 barrels of oil equivalent produced. The credit can be carried back ten years.		out between $14 & $17 pr/barrel of oil and $1.56 and $1.90 per mcf for natural. The credit can be carried back ten years. *Support tax credits for producing oil and gas from marginal wells.*
Enhanced oil recovery credit extended to certain nontertiary recovery methods Two additional categories to the EOR list are proposed. Those categories include Enhanced Gravity Drainage (EGD) and Marginally Economic Reservoir Repressurization (MERR). Included under EGD would be horizontal drilling, multilateral well bores and large diameter lateral well bores. Included in MERR would be natural gas injection and waterflooding. By redefining the definition of EOR projects to include both EGD and MERR technologies, the EOR tax credit will encourage conservation measures to expand recovery of existing crude oil reservoirs and promote new drilling activity. This will enable the industry to recover more than 238 billion barrels of oil currently defined by the Department of Energy as "immobile."		Crude Oil & Natural Gas Development Credit – counter-cyclical tax credit for domestic development drilling & enhanced recovery work for natural gas & oil during periods of very low oil prices. Applies when oil is below $11/barrel, phasing out at $14. Intended to maintain stable investment in new drilling to keep the oil & gas service industry employed & to maintain stable natural gas supplies.
Extension of Credit for Producing Fuel from a Non-conventional Source (section 29 credit) Creates a new drilling period for qualifying wells drilled after the date of enactment and before 1/1/2011. Expands qualifying fuels to include "heavy oil" (22 degrees API or less) for wells drilled after the date of enactment and before January 1, 2011. Extends the expiration of the production period for all qualifying wells from		Credit for Capture of Coalmine Methane Gas – establishes a tax credit for coal mine methane captured by the taxpayer and sold to an unrelated person. Reduces greenhouse emissions from mining operations**.**

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2003 to 2013.		
10-year Carry-Back for Percentage Depletion for Oil and Gas Property		*Support 5-year net operating loss carryback for losses attributable to operating mineral interests of independent oil and gas producers.*
Net Income Limitation on Percentage Depletion Repealed for Oil and Gas Properties		*Support temporary suspension of limitation based on 65 percent of taxable income and extension of suspension of taxable income limit with respect to marginal production.*
Definition of small refiner for purposes of percentage depletion deduction changed from 50,000 barrels per day maximum to 50,000 barrels per day average for the taxable year		
Election to Expense Geological and Geophysical Expenditures and Delay Rental Payments with transition rules for suspended G&G and delay rentals		Election to Expense Geological & Geophysical Expenditures and a Deduction for Delay Rental Payments *(Same proposal in House Plan)*
Oil and Gas Pipelines Treated as 7-year Property - additional clarification of definition of oil and gas pipelines to cover crude oil and crude oil products		Natural Gas Gathering Lines Treated as 7-year Property – changes the depreciation schedule to encourage development of remote natural gas supplies
Petroleum Storage Facilities Treated as 7-year property – Expensing of heating oil, natural gas, and propane storage facilities and with additional conforming amendment on alternative depreciation system	The NEPD Group supports the President's budget proposal to provide $8 million to maintain the two-million-barrel Northeast Heating Oil Reserve. Operated by the private sector, the Reserve helps ensure adequate supplies of heating oil in the event that colder than normal winters occur in the Northeast United States.	Full Expensing of Home Heating Storage – provides for expensing of the cost of propane and heating oil storage facilities. *Call on President Bush to continue funding for the Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve. Support legislation that would require the President to report to Congress why home heating oil will not be released when market prices exceed the triggers in current law, and report why stocks to fill the reserve will not be purchased when*

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		prices are low.
Petroleum Refineries Treated as 7-Year Property - additional conforming amendment on alternative depreciation system		*Propose investment tax credits for cooperatives that construct biomass-fuel (such as bio-diesel and ethanol) refining capacity.*
Offshore Oil and Gas Vessels and Structures Treated as 7-year property - conforming amendment on alternative depreciation system		
Tax Credit for Offshore Oil and Gas Vessels and Structures		
Capital Construction Funds for United States-Built Drilling Vessels		
		Credit for Production of Re-Refined Lubricating Oil – establishes a tax credit for re-refining lubricating oil equal to $4.05 pr/barrel
		Propose that a price-reporting requirement be imposed on the wholesale and refining industries in order to allow independent marketers an equal opportunity to obtain the lowest price for vehicle fuels.
Provisions Relating To Natural Gas		
Arbitrage Rules Not to Apply to Prepayments for Natural Gas & Other Commodities Private Loan Financing Test Not to Apply to Prepayments for Natural Gas & Other Commodities	The President should support legislation to improve the safety of natural gas pipelines, protect the environment, strengthen emergency preparedness and inspections and bolster enforcement.	Arbitrage Rules not to Apply to Prepayments for Natural Gas and other Commodities Natural gas rate ceiling in California –concludes that price gouging occurred, and reimposes a ceiling on the rate that can be charged for unused capacity in natural gas pipelines into California

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		Support the creation of a natural gas reserve to protect American consumers from dangerously high natural gas prices which affect the electricity market, and to be used to buy domestic natural gas from marginal wells during times of low prices.
Coal Related Provisions		
Technology Research And Development Program For Advanced Clean Coal Technology For Coal-Based Electricity Generating Facilities. Authorization And Appropriations. Authorizes the appropriations necessary to carry out the RD&D program to advance the technologies identified in the study as being capable of achieving the cost and performance goals. Financial Assistance. Directs the Secretary to solicit proposals for projects at new and existing facilities which are designed to reduce emissions or demonstrate the production of economically valuable combustion byproducts. Authorizes 50% private sector cost sharing along with the use of uncommitted Clean Coal Technology program funds to provide the federal share of the demonstration projects.	The NEPD Group recognizes the importance of looking to technology to help us meet the goals of increasing electricity generation while protecting our environment. To that end, The President should direct the Department of Energy to continue to develop advanced clean coal technology by: • Investing $2 billion over 10 years to fund research in clean coal technologies. • Supporting a permanent extension of the existing research and development tax credit.	National Coal-Based Technology Development & Applications Program – authorizes Secretary, in consultation with the private sector, to establish R&D cost and performance goals that can be chieved by 2007, 2015 & 2020 by coal-based generating facilities. Directs the Secretary to carry out a program of R&D, demonstration, and commercial applications of coal based technologies capable of achieving the performance goals. Authorizes $100 million for each fiscal year from 2002 to 2012. Power Plant Improvement Initiative – establishes a cost-shared demonstration program for new or retrofits of technologies that increase efficiency while reducing emissions at least one criteria pollutant. Federal funding, not to exceed 50% of the cost of a project, would be available from unobligated funds available to the Secretary from the clean coal technology program or otherwise. *New Research – support funding for research on technologies that can further reduce emissions from the use of coal.*
		Propose a ten percent investment tax credit for the cost of clean air control technology for utilities

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		that lead a power plant to exceed mandatory emissions reduction levels for pollutants regulated under Title I of the Clean Air Act, or for significant early compliance with clean air emissions reduction target dates.
		Hybrid plants – Propose up to a ten percent investment tax credit for modifications to existing coal plants to allow the use of biomass and/or synthetic liquid and gaseous fuels from coal, in combination with coal to produce at least five, and up to fifteen percent of a plants' fuel requirements from such sources.
Credit for Investment in Qualifying Clean Coal Technology		
Credit for Production From a Qualifying Clean Coal Technology Unit		
Credit for Investment in Qualifying Advanced Clean Coal Technology		Credit for Investment in Qualifying Advanced Clean Coal Technology
Credit for Production From Qualifying Advanced Clean Coal Technology		Credit for Production from Qualifying Advanced Clean Coal Technology
		Risk Pool for Qualifying Advanced Clean Coal Technology – establishes a pool of funds that may pay up to 5% of the initial investment to help offset the costs of modifications to enable the facility to achieve its design performance levels
		Electric Cooperatives or Publicly Owned Electric Utilities – provides an offset against debt or obligations in lieu of tax credits.

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Hydroelectric Licensing Reform		
Process for Consideration by Federal Agencies of Conditions to Licenses - FERC Jurisdiction over electric reliability organizations and all bulk power system users Coordinated Environmental Review Process Study of Small Hydroelectric Projects	The President should encourage the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) and direct federal resource agencies to make the licensing process more clear and efficient, while preserving environmental goals. In addition, the NEPD Group recognizes the importance of optimizing the efficiency and reliability of existing hydropower facilities and will encourage the Administration to adopt efforts toward that end. • Support administrative and legislative reform of the hydropower licensing process.	Disposition of hydroelectric charges – directs annual fees collected for resource agency administrative costs to the resource agencies themselves rather than having them paid into the Treasury.
Electric Supply and Reliability		
Electric Energy Transmission Reliability – Creates an industry-run, FERC-overseen, organization that sets enforceable rules for the interstate transmission grid. Very similar to the bill passed unanimously by the Senate last year.		Electric Energy Transmission Reliability – creates an industry-run, FERC-overseen, organization that sets enforceable rules for the interstate transmission grid. Very similar to the electricity reliability bill passed unanimously by the Senate last year. Changes were made to the Senate-passed bill to incorporate subsequent consensus agreements.
	To remove constraints on the interstate transmission grid and allow our nation's electricity supply to meet the growing needs of our economy, the President should: • Direct the Secretary of Energy, in consultation with appropriate federal agencies and state and local government officials, to develop legislation to grant authority to obtain rights-of-way for electricity transmission lines, with the goal of creating a reliable national transmission grid	Wholesale electricity energy rates in the western energy market – requires FERC to impose just and reasonable load-differentiated demand rates or cost-of-service based rates on sales by electric utilities of electric energy at wholesale in the western energy market, and for states to allow such rates to be passed along to consumers. Public benefits fund – establishes a system benefit fund collected as a wires charge, which would

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	creating a reliable national transmission grid. Similar authority already exists for natural gas pipelines in recognition of their role in interstate commerce.	be distributed to the states based on residential electricity consumption to fund various energy efficiency, renewable energy, cost-shared greenhouse-gas mitigation, and low-income energy programs
Repeal PURPA mandatory purchase and sale requirements. (Legacy of the 70s energy policy. PURPA required utilities to contract to buy electricity supply from certain entities, such as small power producers and co-generators.) Repeal PUHCA (New Deal-era statute that makes it difficult for firms to acquire and divest power assets. SEC has been recommending its repeal since the 1980s.) Emission Free Control Measures Under State Implementation Plans - Clarifies that action to continue or expand operation of emission-free electricity sources should be recognized under the SIP as control measures, providing access to existing and future economic incentive programs that prevent and control air emissions.	The President should direct the Secretary of Energy to propose comprehensive electricity legislation that promotes competition, protects consumers, enhances reliability, promotes renewable energy, improves efficiency repeals the Public Utility Holding Company Act, and reforms the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act.	
Depreciation of property used in the generation or transmission of electricity – Reclassifies electric power generation facilities and transmission infrastructure as eligible for 7-year depreciation to foster investment in new electric power supply.		Depreciation of Electric and Natural Gas Transmission Property. Reclassifies electric power transmission, natural gas transmission and natural gas distribution infrastructure as eligible for 7-year depreciation to foster investment in new facilities. Incentives for Distributed Generation – provides a 7-year depreciation schedule for distributed generation facilities.
Tax-exempt bond financing of certain electric facilities		

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Independent transmission companies – Language agreed to by investor-owned utilities and publicly-owned utilities regarding "private use" restrictions on financing with tax-exempt bonds, and other utility tax issues.		
Certain amounts received by electric and gas utilities excluded from gross income as contributions to capital		
Provisions Relating To Nuclear Energy		
Price-Anderson Amendments & Reauthorization – Extends the provisions of the Price-Anderson Act for an additional ten years to ensure that immediate and substantial compensation is available to the public in the event of a nuclear incident at a commercial nuclear power plant or a Department of Energy facility. Coverage under the Price-Anderson Act for commercial nuclear facilities incurs no cost to the federal government or taxpayers. Expensing of costs incurred for temporary storage of spent nuclear fuel Nuclear Decommissioning Reserve Fund – Amends the tax code to permit deductions of amounts paid into a decommissioning fund, whether it recovers those costs through traditional cost-of-service rates, "market-based" rates, or in transition charges during the changeover to a competitive market. The amendment also permits the tax-free transfer of decommissioning trust funds from the regulated monopolies that currently own nuclear plants to companies that will own these plants in a	The President should support the expansion of nuclear energy in the United States as a major component of our national energy policy. Following are specific components of the recommendation: • Support legislation to extend the Price–Anderson Act. • Support legislation clarifying that qualified funds set aside by plant owners for eventual decommissioning will not be taxed as part of the transaction.	Price-Anderson Amendments & Reauthorization – extends it for an additional ten years to ensure that immediate and substantial compensation is available to the public in the event of a nuclear incident at a commercial nuclear power plant or a DOE facility. Coverage under Price-Anderson Act for commercial nuclear facilities incurs no cost to the federal government or taxpayers.

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competitive market. Provides two limited exceptions to existing funding requirements.		
<u>Alternative Fuels</u>		
Credit for Alternative Fuel Vehicles - Provides a tax credit for the incremental cost of qualifying alternative fuel vehicles	The President should direct the Secretary of the Treasury to work with Congress to develop legislation to provide for a temporary income tax credit available for the purchase of new hybrid or fuel-cell vehicles between 2002 and 2007.	
Modification of Credit for Qualified Electric Vehicles - Modifies and extends through 2007 the tax credit for certain qualified electric vehicles		
Credit For Retail Sale Of Alternative Fuels As Motor Vehicle Fuel – Provides for a business tax credit of 25 cents for each gasoline gallon equivalent of alternative fuel sold at retail.		
Extension of Deduction For Certain Refueling Property through 2007 – Extends for 3 years the deduction for alternative fuel refueling property.		
Additional Deduction for Cost of Installation of Alternative Fueling Stations – Establishes an additional tax deduction on any expenses in excess of $100,000 spent on alternative fueling station infrastructure, and establishes a tax deduction for the cost of installation of such infrastructure, capped at $30,000.		

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Exception to HOV Passenger Requirements for Alternative Fuel Vehicles		Exception to HOV passenger requirements for alternative fuel vehicles
Alternative Fuel Vehicle Credits For Installation of Qualifying Infrastructure		
State and Local Government Use of Federal Alternative Fuel Refueling Facilities		
<u>Renewable Energy</u>		
Expand Credit For Electricity Produced From Renewable Resources And Extension To Waste Energy, including: biomass, agricultural and animal waste, incremental hydropower, geothermal, landfill gas, and steel cogeneration	The President should direct the Secretary of the Treasury to work with Congress on legislation to extend and expand tax credits for electricity produced using wind and biomass. The President's budget request extends the present 1.7 cents per kilowatt hour tax credit for electricity produced from wind and biomass; expands eligible biomass sources to include forest-related sources, agricultural sources, and certain urban sources; and allows a credit for electricity produced from biomass co-fired with coal.	Credit for Electricity from Renewable and Waste Products - Amends Section 45 to include open-loop biomass, including co-firing with biomass, and geothermal, landfill methane, incremental hydropower, municipal waste and steel cogeneration as qualifying energy resources. Increases the credit to 1.8 cents per kwh, except co-firing. *Increase the current tax credit for producing electricity to 2 cents per kilowatt hour for electricity produced from wind and biomass, and extend the credit to solar and geothermal.* *Adds an investment tax credit for business investment in renewable energy generation, including wind turbines, co-generation, solar water heating and photovoltaic panels, fuel cells, geothermal technologies and other similar energy efficient technologies.*
	The NEPD supports the increase of $39.2 million in the FY 2002 budget amendment for DOE's Energy Supply account that would provide increased support for research and development of renewable energy resources.	*Support increasing the existing investment credit for renewable energy infrastructure to 20% for solar and geothermal, and extending the credit to wind and biomass and any energy produced from renewable resources.*

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	The President should direct the Secretary of the Treasury to work with Congress on legislation to expand the section 29 tax credit to make it available for new landfill methane projects. The credit could be tiered, depending on whether a landfill is already required by federal law to collect and flare its methane emissions due to local air pollution concerns.	
Credit For Residential Solar & Wind Energy Property – Adds an individual 15% tax credit, to a maximum of $2,000, for installation of residential solar and wind energy property. Tax credit would be reduced by amounts funded Federal, state or local grant programs	The President should direct the Secretary of the Treasury to work with Congress on legislation to provide a new 15 percent tax credit for residential solar energy property, up to a maximum credit of $2,000.	Credit for Residential Solar, Wind and Fuel Cell Property – provides credits of 15% to 30% of the installed cost of certain renewable and fuel cell property.
Treatment Of Facilities Using Bagasse To Produce Energy As Solid Waste Disposal Facilities Eligible For Tax-Exempt Financing		Treatment of Facilities Using Bagasse to Produce Energy – clarifies that certain Hawaiian facilities using bagasse to produce ethanol are eligible for tax exempt financing
Residential Renewable Energy Grant Program - Establishes a grant program to offset a portion of the cost of eligible residential renewable energy systems not to exceed $3,000 per eligible system and further subject to a formula that declines out to 2011. Renewable systems include solar, photovoltaic, wind, biomass, waste, hydroelectric or geothermal.		
		Net metering – requires electric suppliers to provide net metering services for on-site generators. The terms include payment for excess energy supplied to the grid. Access to transmission by intermittent generators – requires transmitting utilities to provide service

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		for intermittent generators, such as wind, at rates and terms that do not penalize the generator for scheduling deviations. An exemption may be granted to avoid a substantial adverse impact on the utility's system.
	The President should direct the Secretary of the Treasury to work with Congress to continue the ethanol excise tax exemption.	Allocation of Alcohol Fuels Credit to Patrons of a Cooperative – amends the existing credit for small ethanol producers to allow farmer-owned cooperatives to utilize that credit.
	The President should direct the Secretary of Energy to develop next-generation technology—including hydrogen and fusion and support legislation reauthorizing the Hydrogen Energy Act.	
Energy Efficiency, Conservation, And Assistance To Low-Income Families		
Extension of Special Treatment of Dual-Fueled Automobiles under Department of Transportation Fuel Economy Standards	The President should direct the Secretary of Transportation to: • Review and provide recommendations on establishing Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) standards with due consideration of the National Academy of Sciences study to be released in July 2001. Responsibly crafted CAFE standards should increase efficiency without negatively impacting the U.S. automotive industry. The determination of future fuel economy standards must therefore be addressed analytically and based on sound science.	
	The President should direct the Secretary of Transportation to review and promote congestion mitigation technologies and	

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	strategies and work with Congress on legislation to implement these strategies.	
Extend the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program through 2010. Increase the annual authorization from $2 billion to $3 billion.	The President should take steps to mitigate impacts of high energy costs on low-income consumers. These steps would include: • Strengthening the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program by making $1.7 billion available annually. This is an increase of $300 million over the regular FY 2001 appropriation. • Directing the Secretaries of Interior and Health and Human Services to propose legislation to bolster LIHEAP funding by using a portion of oil and gas royalty payments.	*Provide supplemental funding for the low-income energy heating assistance program (LIHEAP), for the current fiscal year.*
Amendments to Weatherization Assistance Program – Expands eligibility and funding authorization for Weatherization Assistance which provides grants to low-income households to improve residential energy efficiency.	The President should increase funding for the Weatherization Assistance Program by $1.2 billion over ten years. This will roughly double the spending during that period on weatherization. Consistent with that commitment, the FY 2002 Budget includes a $120 million increase over 2001. The Department of Energy will have the option of using a portion of those funds to test improved implementation approaches for the weatherization program.	*Double the funding for the low income, home weatherization program*
Amendments to State Energy Program – Sets procedures for regular review of existing State energy conservation programs and encourages regional energy conservation and planning programs. Sets State energy efficiency goals of reducing energy use by 25% by 2010 compared to 1990 usage.	The President should support legislation to allow funds dedicated for the Weatherization and State Energy Programs to be transferred to LIHEAP if the Department of Energy deems it appropriate.	

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Incentives for Energy Efficiency		
Tax Credit for Certain Distributed Power and Combined Heat and Power System Property Used in Business	The President should direct the Secretary of the Treasury to work with Congress to encourage increased energy efficiency through combined heat and power (CHP) projects by shortening the depreciation life for CHP projects or providing investment tax credits.	Credit for Energy-Efficient Property Used In Business – Establishes tax credits for ten to thirty percent of investments in renewable energy technologies and energy-efficient property used in business.
Adds an Individual Tax Credit for Energy Efficiency Improvements to Existing Homes		Provides certain incentives for modifications to existing housing. *Adds a flexible consumer tax credit for retrofitting existing homes with energy efficiency improvements.*
Adds a Business Tax Credit for Construction of New Energy Efficient Homes		Provides incentives for new energy efficient residential construction, including manufactured housing. *Adds a flexible consumer tax credit purchasing a newly constructed or manufactured home that exceeds certain efficiency standards.*
Tax Credit for Energy Efficient Appliances – tax incentives for high efficiency refrigerators and clothes washers		Credit for Energy-Efficient Appliances – provides credit for the manufacture of high efficiency clothes washers and refrigerators
Establishes a Tax Credit For the Purchase of Qualified Hybrid Motor Vehicles	The President should direct the Secretary of the Treasury to work with Congress on legislation to increase energy efficiency with a tax credit for fuel-efficient vehicles. The NEPD Group recommends that a temporary, efficiency-based income tax credit be available for purchase of new hybrid fuel cell vehicles between 2002 and 2007.	*Adds a flexible consumer tax credit for purchasing cars and/or light trucks/SUV's/minivans equipped with fuel saving new technology or alternative fuel engines.*

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		Support increased funding for the development of an extensive network of public transit systems throughout the nation, in urban, rural, and suburban areas. *Support increases in the transit benefit for both public and private sector employees as well as an increase in the allowable tax deduction for those private sector employers who make the program available to their employees.* *Support providing tax incentives for businesses and individuals who provide van pools for commuting workers.*
		Energy-Efficient Commercial Building Property Deduction – provides tax deductions for increasing energy efficiency in non-residential buildings (commercial buildings, schools, and rental housing) compared to a national model standard. *Also in House Democratic Plan.*
Local Government Grant Program		
		R&D Programs and Management of DOE Science & Technology Programs
		Rural Construction Grants – establishes a $20 million over 7-year grant program to fund rural or tribal transmission and distribution facilities.
		Indian Energy Program – establishes an Office of Indian Energy Policy and Programs in DOE to coordinate federal energy policy concerning Indian tribes and establishes an Indian energy grant program